## THE COUNTY CONFLICT.

What Is Thought of the Tammany Ticket.

The Field Viewed from Various Standpoints.

An Election of Unexampled Scratching Anticipated.

The Leading Candidates Canvassed.

In political circles the ticket set affoat by Tammany Hall for judicial and county officers contin-ues a prominent subject of discussion, and the longer it remains in the field the more widely it is can-vassed and the closer people come to an apprecia-tion of its merits. It is essentially a ticket of "law," and for the politician proper, of the genus peculiar to New York, has less of interest than the mbly or Senatorial ticket. All the offices to be filled, except that of Alderman, are more or less with the law and its operations. For this reason citizens outside of active participation in politics take concern in the results of the forthoffices for which candidates are nominated and mentioned filled by the right men. Those who hunger for place and emolument would have a keener edge set on their appetites if a Mayor or Comptroller had to be elected. The combined tithe of the vacancies for the great unemployed army of patriots, and the places are, perhaps, already pledged in advance; so that those who rely on promises and come to claim the guerdon of victory after the smoke of the battle has cleared away will find themselves forestalled. No canvas for years has offered such fine OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMBINATIONS.

Here are two candidates for the Supreme Court, two for the Superior, two for the Marine, two on the county ticket of equally lucrative patronage and three for Coroner. It is expected as a conse quence of the chances given for variety of choice that this election will be one of unexampled "scratching." Four tickets will be in the field the Tammany, the alliance of Apollo and the re-publicans, the reformers and the liberal republimade complete the caldron will begin to boil and bubble and all the wards of the city will hum with the busy notes of the political panjandrum. There is but little time left—less than two weeks—before the eventful day of election. It is expected the registration will count in the neighb 100,000. The vote will probably reach no higher than 90,000. The registration is not a reliable counterpart of the vote. Many register twice, by reason of change of residence during THE SEASON OF REGISTRATION;

names are recorded, and many more on account of the weather or of illness or of indifference fail to go to the polls, so that, as a rule, the vote falls below the registration. Taking 90,000 as a standard and giving Apollo Hall and the republicans something the election will be a close one. If Apollo Hall and the republicans united can poll over 40,000 votes the Tammany ticket will be placed in imminent peril. But there is no appre-hension of danger among the Tammany canbeing carried safely into port, for there is an un-common trust still in the good luck of the old

THE STRENGTH OF APOLLO HALE known to nobody. Some believe it to be entirely fictitious, while others contend that the record it has already made entitles it to rank locally on a par with the republican organization in point of numerical power. Be this as it may there is no question of the fact that, in its negotia tions with Tammany, it played its cards with considerable adoltness. The nomination of McCeol for Sheriaf by Apollo Hall will probably be acquiesced in by the republicans; but the selection of Harringer by the same organization for the office of County Clerk will meet with opposition. The republicans want Jacob Patterson, and there is where the hitch comes in now. Apollo does not design to make it appear that it goes over body and bones to the republicans, and selects Harfinger, a candidate of a German Reform Association, upon whom it supposes republicans can consistently unite. "It is a cutthroat game all round," as a gentleman re-

poses republicans can consistently unite. "It is a cuttirous game all round," as a gentieman remarked who had given a little study to the situation. There never was such a complication of candidates and parties, and the one of the complex of the content wigwam and throw down the gage of battle. Apollo, in its dickering with the republicans, wants an even share of the loades, and if it fail to get this may sail in on its own hook. When the plebald ticket is fully fledged it will be a curiosity in its way.

A Heraal representative who went in quest of the people's views on the county ticket, about which seems to gather the chief share of interest and criticism, found a variety and contrariety of views in regard to the candidates and the likelihood of their election. He found far less of that sanguine sense of success among Tammany men that formed their marked characteristic in days gone by There was a time when a Tammany nomination was woked apon as tammount to an election was reasonations. Then there is the office of the Mayor, and the office of Public Works, Fire Department, &c., filled by persons inlined to the success of the Tammany, which, like the fee, faw, fum of the narsery devices for scaring children to sleep, is held up to dissendant people of democratic associations. Then there is the office of the Mayor, and the offices in the Board of Police, Board of Public Works, Fire Department, &c., filled by persons inlined to the success of the Tammany ticket and capable of throwing many oostacles in its way. Then there is the republican party with its 25,000 votes of the work and and ears tup ready to mischiel. And there is the republican party with its 25,000 votes of the results to rote, who compose what is called the masses, will find that Tammany, with all its faults, is still believed in. Reform has afforded the work fail to vote, who compose what is called the masses opining to people who mover fail to vote, who compose what is c

after year to Albany as Senators, who have been publicly branded, time and again, as corrupt them-selves, and yet this man is held to be unit for Connty Clerk because his relations are not re-

Connty Clerk because his relations are not respectable. IN PAVOR OF TAMMANY.

In the wide seguichral area of the County Court House, on the first floor, where a dim religious light always lingers—a mournful light that seems to speak of nopes unuidilied and prospects blighted in their rich unfolding—there may every day be jound a curious gathering of people in groups of twos and threes scattered over the tiles. Among them may be seen many of the dismounted cavalry of politics, who once on a time flourished in easy places and drew fat rations in return for light work. These people talk politics from morning till night. Their bread and butter come from it and it is their only resource in life. Now that the shadow of an election falls athwart the political horizon they are more than usually talkative and animated. They scent the spoils of conflict and rejoice at the prospect of the coming feast.

Among these men there was an expressed satisfaction with the ticket and a confidence that it would win.

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"What is your opinion of the ticket and the situation ?" asked the Herald representative of a man who stood sunning himself in the entrance of the new Court House, and who was once in the way of knowing many of the secrets of politics.

"Well," said he, "since ever I became acquainted with politics in this city there has always been a one man power in Tammany Hail, and so there is still. Sweeny held the position of the autocrationger than any other. Tweed and Connolly were only his clerks and attended to the money branch of the business. Now it is kelly; but Kelly has not the statesmanship of Sweeny, for if he had he would have done better in this ticket. He should have acted more shrewdly in that

\*\*REGOTIATION WITH APOLLO HALL.\*

He gave out that Tammany was prepared to offer compromises to Apollo—to give their nominees a fair show on the ticket. Apollo, never having a notion of uniting with Tammany, represented that it wanted but two out of the list of nominations. It found out that Kelly had set his heart on having Charley Donokue and Billy Walsh mominated, and Ben Wood went to Kelly and said Apollo would be satisfied if it got the county clerkship and one of the Supreme Court judges; just the two that Kelly had always is rule of reinsing it yield the small favor of two nominations out of a dozen. With the man who is at the head of Tammany the policy always is rule of rain. Kelly, when he heard that Apollo only asked for two of Tammany the policy always is rule or rain. Kelly, when he heard that Apollo only asked for two of Tammany the policy always is rule or rain. Kelly, when he heard that Apollo only asked for two of the nominations, felt the solution of the difficulty was an easy one. It was a shrewd game of Apollo's—almost the shrewest ever played."

"Well, Tammany has a big pull, but there is such Curring In Every D

DISREGARD OF PARTY.

Party lines will be largely disregarded. There will be one thing in favor of the combination be tween apollo and the republicans. They will have three out of the four inspectors and canvassers in every district. This was one of Oliver Charlick's arrangements and was never intended to work the

arrangements and was never intended to work the way it will."

Canvassing the people's views in various quarters of the city the Herald reporter heard a variety of opinions. One man said, "You can't get any decent democrat to vote the Apolo Hall ticket if they join the republicans. We have enough of republicans in office already and we don't want any more of them."

Another said, who was the opposite shade of politics, "You will see a combination this time that will drive Tammany out of existence. The Germans will vote with Apollo Hall and the republicans and the reformers will also join in."

Said another, "This time it will be a game of 'scratch' all round, and no man will be sure of his election until the day after the 5th of November."

A fourth man said, "McCoole will give Conner a tough fight. He has plenty of money and is going to spend it freely."

In a restaurant up town, where a number of politicians were assembled, the discussion of the slate was all the topic.

"The County Clerk's office," said one of the crowd present, "should be filled by an unexceptionable candidate. Do you call Bully Walsh that t" asked the speaker of the person he was addreading, replied the other, "Billy Walsh may not be yery accomplished, but he has a seed to be not be person to the person to the person to be yery accomplished.

asked the speaker of the person he was addreasing.

"Well," replied the other, "Billy Waish may not be very accomplished, but he is a good fellow, and he is popular with all the people that know him, and that's the kind of man who is going to be elected."

The discussion of this point was indulged in very freely, the Tammany element maintaining that the ticket was not decided on without all the points now being criticised being duly considered.

A CALVINISTIC CANDIDATE.

In the Seventh Senatorial district the Tammany Convention is in a state of contusion and unceitainty. There are plenty of candidates to be found, from Police Commissioner of Charittes and Correction Alexander Frear. But the Convention hangs like Alexander Frear. But the Convention hangs like Mahomet's coffin, and does not seem to know which way to drop. It is supposed to be suspended on wires, and no doubt somebody or other is pulling them; but it is certain that the delegates themselves are bewildered, and do not at present care to commit themselves one way or the other. The latest rumor is that a new and probably successful candidate has appeared in the person of a Mr. Calvin Edson, who may carry off the prize through superior length of reach. It is stated confidently by one or two of the delegates that the new candidate resides somewhere in the district, but other members of the Convention declare that the nomination would be "too thin."

## THE REGISTRATION.

What the People May and May Not Do If They Would Be Registered-What

Must Be Sworn To.

To-day and to-morrow, between the hours of eight A. M. and nine P. M., the registration offices will be opened to record the names of such voters as have not already presented themselves The registration will finally close at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, and every elector not registered then will be debarred from exercising the right to vote, for which Susan B. Anthony and her followers are battling so strenuously. Every person presenting himself for registration should un-derstand that he is sworn to answer correctly the

Pyth—Time resident of Assembly district, county and tate.

Sixth—Whether naturalized, and if so the date of his

State.—Whether naturalized, and if so the date of his application papers.

Under the law a failure to correctly answer these questions is perjury. Any voter on any day of registration or revision may be challenged by any qualified voter, and any inspector may

ADMINISTER THE OATH to such vote; and to willfully disobey the lawful commands of an inspector subjects the offender to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from thirty days to one year. The inspectors are fully empowered to preserve order, prevent intimidation of voters, quell tumult and to appoint electors to assist in preserving order. On presenting himself each applicant for registration will have administered to him the following oath or affirmation:

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully send truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of this state.

On the revision of the registry books in the event of an elector having moved into one district from another

THE INSPECTORS

On the revision of the registry books in the event of an elector having moved into one district from another

THE INSPECTORS

shall inquire from what district he came, and if he is not registered in the district from which he removed they shall proceed the same as with others. If he swears he has registered in the district from which he removed they shall compel him to present them a certificate of removal, so that his name shall not be on two registers. A party registered in a house or district from which he has removed previous to the close of any general registration or revision of the same, can apply to the inspectors of the district from which he has removed, make oath of such removal before them, when he is entitled to such entry of removal and certificate of removal. If the inspectors are satisfied with his explanations they shall make record of it, after striking his name from the register, under the heading, "Why Disqualified." False swearing by a voter or applicant for registration is made by stattle wilful and corrupt perjury, and to induce a person to swear falsely is subornation of perjury, punishable by imprisonment.

The following is a digest of the provisions of the new National Election law in relation to the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals, and their duties, especially as it applies to this city:—Upon application of two citizens the Umited States Circuit Court Judge appoints two supervisors of election for each election district, who shall be of different political parties, and able to write and read the English language. The supervisors must attend at the places of registry, and are supposed to challenge, to mark registered

names for challenge, to make lists of persons who register, to inspect the registry and mark the registry books for identification. They must attend at polling places and are empowered to challenge voters and be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept and the canvass and returns are made; to scruttlize the manner in which the voting is done and registry and poil books are kept; to count the votes and to make returns to the Chief Supervisor any bribery, solicitation, interference or violence on the part of any person toward them, in order that he may have the parties criminally prosecuted, and file information in relation to the matters with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL is empowered, upon the written request of two citizens, to appoint special deputy marshals in each election district in such numbers as he may see fit in his discretion. The duties of the deputies are to support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at the places of registration and at the polis, prevent fraudulent registration and voting or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer or elector. Any persons arrested by the deputies must be forthwith taken before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against them. Supervisors and deputy marshals are not to be obstructed, hindered or interiered with by any State authority or any individual, nor molested, removed or ejected from any place of registry or polling place, without the parties so interfering incurring a liability to a penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment of not more than two years, or a fine of not more than \$4,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and to pay the cost of the prosecution. The neglect or refusal on the part of any supervisor or deputy marshal to fully perform his duties is made a misdemeanor. The supervisors and deputy marshal to fully perform his duties is made a misdemeanor.

BROOKLYN ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS. The democratic primaries held on Wednesday night in each ward of the city of Brookivn resulted in the nomination of the following named citizen

for Aldermen :-Wards, 1—Ripley Ropes, 3—Joseph Platt, 5—John M. Clancy, Patrick Meliady.
6-John Dobbin.
7-Martin Lvans, Brewster Wood.
9-Daniel O'Connell.
10-Jacob I, Bergen.
12-William O'Donnell.
13-Henry C, Boswell.

Wards,
14-John Carroll.
15-John H. Hagerman,
John E. Capet.
16-James Mullen.
17-John A. Connolly.
20-James C. Wright.
21-George Brown.
22-William C. Vrooman.
24-W. O McKinny.
25-Henry H. Adams.

The republicans of the Twenty-third ward have

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. A Secret Meeting at the Delavan-The Treasury Defaleation-Raines

ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1873. At a secret meeting of the Democratic General Committee to-day, nothing of public interest trans-Committee to-day, nothing of public interest transpired. ! The question of Phelp's defalcation and Raines' resignation as a candidate for State Treasurer was discussed in its several aspects, some members arguing that his continuance as a candidate would injure the prospects of the democratic ticket. Without reaching any decision, the committee took a recess until eighth to-night.

The committee met again at the Delavan House at eight o'clock, but, no quorum being present, adjourned until nine A. M. to-morrow. The friends of Mr. Raines claim that the developments of the next lew days will show he is not to blame for the defalcation in the State Treasury, and that he will not resign.

resign.

The examination of the books of the State Treasurer's Office by Warren, the expert, is progressing as rapidly as possible. There is a delay on the part of county treasurers in forwarding information desired of them.

#### POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1873. ounty, was nominated for State Senator at the

county, was nominated for State Senator at the Democratic Convention for the Twenty-first Senatorial district, held in this city to-day.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1873.

At the Republican Convention of the First Assembly district, held in this city to-day, George B. Sloan was nominated for the Assembly.

William Cauldwell, of Morrisania, was unanimously nominated for member of the Assembly of the First Assembly district of Westchester county, at the Democratic Convention, held at Morrisania to-day.

#### THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ing of a Special Report Advocating the Resumption of the Law of Appoint-ment of the Judiciary—The Elective System Bitterly Denounced-Only One

meeting last evening at their rooms in Twenty-seventh street. The attendance was large, as an important report was to be read and ruled upon by the members. The Vice President, Mr. Charles Tracy, having called the meeting to order, Mr. drew attention to seventeen very handsomely bound volumes of all the papers and documents in the Alabama case and the Geneva Arbitration Conference, which had been presented to the Association by Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis. A vote of

report advocating the aboution of the system of electing Judges of the Superior Courts. It was the electing Judges of the Superior Courts. It was the many stigmas cast upon the legal profession by the action of certain corrupt judges who had been elected by ballot that had caused the Association to be organized. There had been and still were great scandals in the Judiciary, and the safety, honor and purity of the Bar demanded that the Judges of the higher Courts should be appointed to office by another system than that at present in vogue. The Association had determined that the system of election to office was erroneous. Prior to 1846, when

omce by another system than that at present in vogue. The Association had determined that the system of election to office was erroneous. Prior to 1846, when

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM

came into use there had been no scandal, and the Judiciary was as pure as any in the world; now it was notoriously impure. In Massachusetts and England the Bench was irreproachable, and this was to be accounted for by the manner in which its occupants were appointed to office. The Judge who reaches the Bench by the contests of political parties cannot be without temptations, and it is aimost impossible for him to be impartial on account of partisanship. The method of local judiciary election was fatal to the honesty and probity of the Bench.

THE SOVEREINGTY OF THE PEOPLE would not suffer if the judges were appointed by the Governor of the State and approved by the Senate. The change would not deprive the people of their prerogative, as they would be represented by their Senators, and corrupt judges could be more easily impeached than under the elective system. The statestics of arrests showed that crime had been alarmingly on the increase since the adoption of the present system, in 1846, and all voters in the State should be earnestly in favor of returning to the old manner of appointment and strongly oppose the election of the Judicary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Mr. Price said that he dissented from its adoption, and delivered a lengthy speech in which he endeavored to prove that the system of appointment meant the consolidation of power, and as such was an encroachment upon the rights of the people. Mr. Price's speech was a fiaming one, and contained many personalities.

On the question as to the adoption of the report read by Mr. Eaton being put, Mr. Price's was the only dissenting voice. It was then moved that the printed and distributed, and the association adjourned until next Tuesday, October 28, at eight o'clock P. M.

The New York Medical-Legal Society held a avenue and Twenty-third street, Clark Bell, President, presiding, and Dr. James Ross, Secretary.

most recent receipt of books for the library:—"Report of the Surgeon General of the United States,"
"Report of Columbia College Hospital for Women, of Washington, D. C.," presented by J. H. Thompson, A. M. M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief; "The Opium Habit," by Alonzo Calkins, M. D.; "The Sanitariuno," by A. N. Bell, M. D.; "Transactions of the French Medico-Legal Society, volume 2;" "Insanity in its Relations to Crime," by W. A. Hammond, M. D.

Dr. T. S. Bahan, Treasurer, reported that the total receipts for the year were \$474 and the expenses \$367-37.

The lollowing named were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Clark Bell; Vice President, Dr. J. C. Peters; Second Vice President, C. P. Daly; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. F. Chauvean; Treasurer, Dr. T. S. Bahan; Librarian, R. S. Guernsey; Curator and Pathologist, Dr. P. E. Doblin; Chemist, Dr. R. O. Doremus; Assistant Recording Secretary, Dr. M. M. Miler; Trustees, Dr. R. S. Rogers, Dr. J. Ross, Dr. T. C. Finnell, Dr. William A. Hammond.

A most interesting paper was read by Dr. James most recent receipt of books for the library :- "Re-

## ANOTHER BALLOONATIC.

A Vienna telegram to the London Daffy News save a balloon journey during the present month from that city to America by way of Asia. He has, it is added, already commenced his preparations.

### THE ATALANTAS VICTORIOUS.

Three Mile Stratght-Away Race in Sixteen Minutes and Twenty Seconds-Single Scull and Barge Contests-Chagrin of the Defeated Nassaus.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the steamer William Fletcher, with the committee of the Nassau Boat Club and a number of ladies who had received invitations, left the foot of East Thirty-third street to participate in the regatta on the board and the scene was quite a festive one during the progress up the East a much talked of four-oared shell race between a picked crew of the Atalantas and a chosen four of the Nassau Club. The names and weights of the crews were as follows:-

The Atalanta Crew-Edward Blake, bow, 130 lbs.; William Spear, No. 2, 145 lbs. ; Theodore Van Raden, No. 3, 150 lbs.; Russell Withers, stroke, 165 lbs. The Nassau Crew-P. G. Brown, bow, 144 lbs.; John Walker No. 2, 157 lbs.; A. W. Montgomery, No. 3, 168 lbs.; O. T. Johnston, stroke, 157 lbs. The Nassau boat was 40 feet in length, 18 inches

in width, and was built by Robert Jewett, at Dunoton-on-Tyne. The Atalanta boat was 40 feet
in length, 17½ inches wide, and was built
by Biffin, of London, Engiand. The referee was
Mr. Charles Rooseveit. The judges for the Atalanta
crew were George B. Springstein and George
Rooker; and the judges for the Nassau crew were
J. O. Babcock and J. H. Willis. The prize to be contended for was a set of colors, and the course was
three miles straight away from the Powder boat to
Morris? Dock. The four-oared shell race was started
at 11h. 15m. A. M., the Atalantas leading well from
the start and keeping it up all the time with great
spirit. The Nassau men, who were very confident at the start, seemed quite crestfallen
toward the close of the race, as it was evident
that the Atalanta boys were bound to win. One
mile from the start, near Macomb's Dam Bridge
the Atalantas were a full length ahead. At High
Bridge they were nearly two lengths ahead, and,
when the finish came at Morris' Dock, the Atalantas won by three lengths, the winning time being
16m. 20s. A claim for foul was put in by the Nassaus, but they thought best to withdraw it after
some consultation. The next event was a single
scull race among the Nassau boys, for a silver cnp,
in which there were five entries made. The competitors came in in the following order:—Walker
winning with ease; distance one mile, from Powder
Boat to Macomb's Dam; winning time,
5m. ahd 55s., John Walker, 1; Lindsay Watson, 2;
J. H. Abeeis, 3; J. G. Mills, 4; Edward Gifford, 5.
Two of the centestants won imperishable laurels
by driving their boats through the long sedgy
grass on the banks of the stream. Following the
single soull race was another between two sixoared barges of the Nassau Club, distance one
mile, in which there was not much interest manifested, as the committee failed either to time or
name the crews. The defeat of the Nassau crew
in the lour-eared race was quite an unexpected
one, and the time made by the Atalantas was
really very good. in width, and was built by Robert Jewett, at Dunoton-on-Tyne. The Atalanta boat was 40 feet

## RACING ON THE HUDSON.

A Lively Contest Between the Palisade and Vesper Boat Clubs at Yonkers.

An interesting contest for supremacy at the oal came off on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by thous ands of enthusiastic spectators, a large number whom were ladies. The race was between picked crews of the Palisade and Vesper boat clubs, in eight-oared barges, over a straight course of three miles, the prizes being a gold medal for each member of the winning crew and a champion flag to be held for three years. It is aimost needless to state that each club had selected its most trusty oarsmen for the occasion, and these had been under a course of rigid training for the past few weeks. When the contesting boats had been given the word to start only a few seconds elapsed ere it was at once apparent that the Vespers were far more than a match for their competitors, the latter, although evincing proof of judicious training, pulling a short, fluttering stroke, which lost distance before the long, steady pull of the Vespers, until the race had been won by the latter. The time occupied in going over the course was eighteen minutes. whom were ladies. The race was between picked

## THE MUTINEERS ON TRIAL.

Trial of Henry Hauser, one of the Alleged Ringleaders in the Muting of the Eleventh Regiment in Prospect Park-The Testimony for the Prosecu-

The trial of the mutineers of the Eleventh regi ment was resumed last night in Nilsson Hall, before Major King, president of the regimental court martial. The case of Sergeant Henry Storch, who was accused of having said in Prospect Park, that "he would do no duty," and charged with other acts of insubordination, was taken up. Mr. Otto Meyer appeared for the defence.

Karl Berth, the first witness, swore that he did not hear Storch say "he would do no duty," although he overheard some conversation between Storch and the Lieutenant Colonel. George Gut hell private of Company I who was near the guardhouse, went also through a trying ordeal of questions, without shedding any new light upon the case. Major King then announced that he

Henry Hauser, private, of Company I, was nex placed on trial. Major King read the charges against him, but his voice was almost completely against him, but his voice was almost completely drowned by the beating of drums and playing of a band up stairs. The charges were that Henry Hauser had been one of the ringleaders of the mutineers, and addressed General Funk, in Prospect Park, saying that "he was the president of the dissatisfied party of the Eleventh regiment," &c.; that he sent an insulting letter to Lleutenant Colonel Unbekannt; that he left the line in Prospect Park, laughed and talked and tried to incite the members of the Eleventh regiment to mutiny. Lleutenant Joseph Pahler testified that Hauser left the ranks to address General Funk; the General ordered him to go back, but Hauser left the ranks to address General Funk; the General ordered him to go back, but Hauser left the ranks again in order to speak to the General; Hauser did not behave in a disorderly manner; witness saw nothing else.

Lieutenant Colonel Unbekannt said Hauser called meetings of the dissatished members of the Eleventh regiment; he saw calls for such meetings in the newspapers; tried to go to one, but was excluded; Hauser was noisy and friotous' in Prospect Park; he shouted and hurrahed continually; he observed his actions because "he was a very prominent rebel." The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Otto Meyer, the counsel of the accused, which occupied a very long time, as Mr. Meyer had to write out all his quesilons before Major King would put them to the witness, so that there was a dead silence of two or three minutes after almost ever; answer.

31 a quarter past ten the court martial adjoutes a until Saturday night at seven o'clock.

of a quarter past ten the court martial ad-

## COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid into the treasury yesterday:-From the Re-ceiver of Taxes-Taxes of 1873, \$502,031; taxes of 1872, \$487; Croton tax, \$96. Clerk of Arrearsof 1872, \$487; Croton tax, \$96. Clerk of Arrears—
For arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton water reuts and interest, \$13,100. Bureau of City Revenue—For market rents and fees, \$2,226. Bureau for Collection of Assessments—For assessments and interest, \$7,683. Bureau of Water Registrar—Moneys for water reuts and interest, \$4,231; moneys for tapping water pipes, \$145. Register of Permits—For permits for street stands, showcases, signs, \$c., \$1,109. Mayor's Second Marsusl—For licenses, \$128. Total, \$331,296.

Taxpayers, by paying their taxes during the present month, are entitled by law to a reduction of interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date of payment to the 30th day of November next. No reduction can be made from any payment made after November 1.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A few moments after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen the Board of Supervisors were called to order for a special session. On motion the reading of the minutes were dispensed with. Supervisor Monheimer offered a resolution regulating the returns of the impending election as follows, which was adopted:—First and Fourth Assembly district, to Supervisor Fanagan; Second, to Supervisor Nouhelmer; Fifth, to Supervisor Faiconer; Sixth and Fourteenth, to Supervisor Relley; Seventh, to Supervisor Morris; Eighth, to Supervisor Koch; Ninth and Thirteenth, to Supervisor Vance; Tenth, to Supervisor Kehr; Eleventh, to Supervisor Vance; Tenth, to Supervisor Kehr; Eleventh, to Supervisor Vance; Tenth, to Supervisor Claussen; Seventeenth and Nineteenth, to Supervisor Cooper; Eignteenth, to Supervisor McCafferty, General Joseph C. Finckey was, on motion of Supervisor McCafferty, appointed Clerk protern to the Board of Supervisors. Several small bills were presented for payment and allowed, after which NEW PAUPMENTO called to order for a special session. On motion

#### NEW PAVEMENTS. Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of

Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of paving Fifty-second street, from Second avenue to the East River, amounting to \$11,222, and paving Eighty-seventh street, between Second and Fourth ave-nues, amounting to \$13,768, in order that the as-sessments therefor may be made.

# THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Parturiunt Montes Nascetur Ridiculus Mus.

Meeting of the Clearing House Association To Consider President Grant's Letter to Bank President Williams.

"Heaven Helps Those Who Help Themselves."

Grateful Acknowledgment of the Association for the President's Suggestion, and and General Recognition that "There's Wisdom for You."

#### MORE ABOUT RESUMPTION.

The Treasury Resources and the Treasury Requirements.

#### PHILADELPHIA AGAIN HEARD FROM.

The banks generally resumed currency pay ments yesterday without formal notice, bowing in this instance to a public sentiment that was in danger of growing too strong for the safety of their special privileges. At a meeting of the Clearing House Association, called to consider that wonderfully advertised communication of President Grant to President Williams, the latter of the Metropolitan Bank of this city, it was resolved to discontinue the equalization of legal tenders among the banks, alliteratively described as "the reference to THAT NOW PAMOUS LETTER OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S,

on which, without consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury or the knowledge of his private secretary, he was supposed to have communicated to a New York bank president a valuable state secret, involving a change of financial policy—very valuable as "a point" on the Stock Exchange, but which, in view of the provisions of the Tenure of Office he could not enforce if Secretary Richardson chose to say him nay—there was something of the nature of a "fizzle" in its formal presentation at the meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday. Mr. Williams, of course, was present, it ducing the grave subject of the letter which had called the association together, he stated the cir-cumstances which had called it forth—how he had written to President Grant by the hands of Mr. Anthony upon the subject of the monetary distress now prevailing in the manufacturing dis-tricts of New England, picturing, with

THE GLOWING SYMPATHY OF A BANK PRESIDENT. the distress that was likely to come upon the poor operatives and asking President Grant's powerful interference in their behalf; how Grant gushed in his conversation with Mr. Anthony, in sympathy with the bank president, and promised to empty the coffers of the United States Treasury rather than that one operative should starve. It was "L'Empire c'est la paix" to a different tune. "My administration is plenty,"
President Grant was supposed to say, and so publish his intention to feed the hungry, clothe the
naked and make bank presidents of all mankind.
After this introduction Mr. Williams submitted the
letter, from which the following extract is made
containing all that interests the public in this
regard: a different tune. "My administration is plenty,"

regard:—
But cannot the bank presidents be brought together and resolve to aid each other and the business interests generally! The government then will do all in its power. To-morrow I will consider the question with the view to do all in my power for the relief now so much needed.
Very wise and very shrewd advice on President Grant's part, and very properly responded to by the association, but strongly suggestive of an ancient saw that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Mr. Williams offered a resolution embodying the extract given above, which, however, did not seem to meet
The sunse of the Association
and was withdrawn. Then, lest this should seem to mean any disrespect to President Grant, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Goe, was adopted:—

Resolved. That the message of the President of the United States to the banks of New York be respectfully and grantefully acknowledged and we confidely extended.

There is satisfaction in all this for those saithful few who are

few who are

LOCKING FORWARD

to a successful attempt at resumption on the part
of the government next spring and who found it
hard to reconcile President Grant's recent declarations through the press with his rumored communication to Bank President Williams. There are
some lew facts, however, per contra, that it would
be well for those blessed with so much laith in the
possibility of an early resumption of specie payments to ponder carefully.

The following were the Treasury balances at the
close of business yesterday:—

Currency..... Correction 81,000,000
Certificates of coin deposits 25,000,000
The present volume of legal tenders outstanding is \$359,453,000.
Between now and the 1st of January inclusive the government has to meet the following payments in coin:—

Total. \$69,000,000

Due November 13—Called bonds. 15,000,000
Due January 1—Interest. 25,000,000
Total. 25,000,000
The government receipts of gold from customs duties have largely failen off of late, and do not promise any immediate revival of spirit. There is more encouragement in the following summary of OUR PRODUCE EXPORTS
for this year. The returns now published up to september 30, for nine months of the present year, show during this period the imports of wheat into Great Britain increased by over 3,000,000
cwt., compared with 1872. The proportion received from Russia has failen from 13,000,000 to 1,000,000 cwt., that from the United States advanced from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 cwt. The gross value of the imports of wheat for the nine months is \$99,000,000, of which the United States takes about \$42,000,000. This is but the beginning of the end, for \$37,000,000 were sent from this port in the nive weeks ending of Tuesday last, and, though not all wheat, breadstaffs made very much the largest item of shipment. Every week the increase has been steady and the ships have all they can carry. The United States, it may be said, is interally feeding the people of Great Britain and France with bread.

EXPULSION OF EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., FROM THE STOCK Exchange.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, held late vesterday afternoon, a report was received from the sub-committee appointed to investigate the transactions of Edward Haight & Co. in connection with their overdraft of \$125,000 on the Bank of the Commonwealth. After the reading of the report, the following resolution was adopted by the Governing Committee:—

Resolved, That Edward baight, Jr., the representative in the slock Exchange of the firm of Edward Haight & Co. in connection with their overdraft of the firm connected with the Stock Exchange that body was compelled to select him to mark their sense of disapprobation.

This resolution was read in the Stock Exchange that body was compelled to select him to mark their sense of disapprobation.

The followin

of the gentlemen mentioned above, but the name of whom I am not at liberty to mention, aside from coinciding with the views expressed above, entered into a great deal more detail as to the present condition of New York banks, and spoke of the opportunity which they at present possess to bring from the closets and other places in which it has been hoarded away, that immense amount of greenbacks which the country cannot get hold of, and with which, while it is hidden, the banks themselves cannot pay their checks. He seemed to think that the evil of New York banks was.

which here in this city is never practiced. It consists, as we know, in a balance of legal tenders among all the banks, the excess of one going to make up the deficiency of another. By this system the stronger institutions, he says, are constantly called upon to sustain the position of weaker and more indiscreet ones, while the people understanding this and knowing that, although their greenbacks are deposited in a strong institution, they will eventually find their way to a weaker one, are reductant to make deposits and are accustomed to hoard their money away in places where it will be secure but do no good. The abolition of the pooling system, he says, will draw out the greenbacks, and will enable the banks to do stronger and better work than at present. His deas were expressed to a lar greater length than is herein given, but the above is suggestive of all he said, which seems to be worthy of carnest consideration, as it really has an important bearing upon the speedy resumption of specie payments. The gentleman also said that in consideration of present conditions, he did not think the Secretary of the Treasury would dispose of any more gold.

#### ART MATTERS.

Macdonald's Statue of Fitz Greene Halleck.

Mr. J. Wilson Macdonald has at his studio statue of the late Fitz Greene Halleck which is noticeable for its wide departure from the conventional method of treating poets in sculpture. It represents Mr. Halleck in the act of composition, or rather in an attitude which suggests that the poet's mind is completing the caption of a great thought. The statue, therefore, is something more than the portraiture of a man. It is the reproduction of one of those moments in which the poet is seen at his strongest and his best. But Mr. Macdonald has, rightly, we think, disdained the use of many of the old and well-worn aids to sculpturesque expression. Much ingenuity has been shown in the management of technicalities. No parallel or monotonous lines are to be found, and from whatever point of view the statue is contemplated the lines will be found so arranged as to present no abrupt stops. The drapery, figure, hair and emblems are all harmonized with one another with unusual skill, and it would be pleasant to see a colossal reproduction of the work set up in Central Park to shame the majority of the 'masterpieces' there. poet's mind is completing the caption of a great

Mr. Frank Waller.

This gentleman has been holding a reception at his studio during the last two days, prior to his departure for Egypt, where he intends to pass the winter. Mr. Waller's pictures representing Egyptian life and scenery have met with sufficient encouragement to warrant his returning to the scene of those studies, in order to glean fresh memoranda for future work. He will depart on or or about the 1st of November, and be absent one year.

Clinton Hall. Yesterday we alluded to a quantity of exquisitely

manufactured furniture on view at Clinton Hall and the Leavitt Art Gallery. The jurniture is from the house, at Norwalk, Conn., of the late Le Grand Lockwood, and is one of the most magnificent exhibitions of the kind ever made in this country. There are bedsteads of polished birdseye maple, inlaid with ebony and gilt, with bronze medalitons and cretonne canopies; bedsteads of cherry, rose and tulip wood, canopied with lavender satin and blue velvet and with Cluny lace curtains, and ash, walnut and gilt bedsteads, with polished panels and salmon-colored slik reps canopy. A large black walnut and steel divan, with lookingglass and canopy, is hung with blue rep and plush valence and ornamented with glimp and steel, walnut and steel tassels. The Chinese curtains are exceedingly handsome and unique. They are of embroidered slik, interlined, trimmed with ponceau, lined with marcelling, and with patin borders, loops and centre tassels. Besides these curtains there are others of orange worsted, tissue morugne, lavender satin, steel drab, slik rep and white grouhd lampas satin. The chairs and sofas include every variety under heaven. One sofa of oak, inlaid with ebony, glit, and covered with Chinese slik, vice with a ficuly covered Louis XIII. parlor arm chair, with painted heads, arms and copornaments. A rich white and gold carved arm chair contrasts with a maple, rosewood inlaid and gilt centre divan, with four rich arms and centre pedestal, tufted and carved, in lavender satin and trimmed with purple velvet. A very rich and unique piece of furniture is a fancy stuffed back sewing chair, with swans' heads, covered with needle work. Divans, reception chairs, writing desks, bookcases, French escritoires, card tables, jardinières, dressing tables, cabinets, flower stands, pedestais, tabourets, bronzes, vases and clocka abound. The carpets are Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, Wilton and Brussels. In fact, there is scarcely an article on exhibition that is not princely in its beauty and of high artistic merit. Whether the decression feit in business circles will affect the sale remains to be seen; but it is worth remembering that such an opportunity for securing magnificent articles of this description at reasonable prices occurs only once in a great while and therefore is not likely to be altogether slighted. The exhibition will be open at Clinton Hail and the Art Gallery till next. Thursday and panels and salmon-colored silk reps canopy. A slighted. The exhibition will be open at Clinton Hall and the Art Gallery till next Thursday and Friday, when the sales will take place.

## Photographs at the American Institute

tute Fair now being held at the Rink, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, is not remarkable for views among which we do not find all of our principai photographers represented. Throughout the various little compartments devoted to this branch of art, an air of respectable mediocrity reigns, and not more than two or three photographers of the whole number seem entitled to any particular mention. Mr. Howell, of No. 867 Broadway, has a good collection. but has been content to concentrate his attractions in a large pastel portrait of Miss in character—that of Madelein Morel—and the pas-

ciara Morris, the actress. Miss Morris is presented in character—that of Madelein Morei—and the pastet is remarkable both for its truth of portrature and its elaboration of technique.

A large and very interesting display is made by C. D. Fredricks & Cc., of No. 587 Broadwav. It is enriched by a number of portraits in crayon, which cannot be excelled by any other photographer in the city. Conspicuous among these is a portrait of Miss Neilhe Grant. Miss Grant is given with her arms folded, resting against the back of a chair. The attitude has that case and grace which may inhere in a person without a capability for being easily introduced to the same extent in a portrait. From the study of this and other works of the same character among the Fredricks photographs, it is evident that in his establishment this business of prescribing the poses and governing the attitudes of sitters is confided to hands and eyes of long experience, and is transacted by a very delicate and discriminating intelligence. There are no two classes of people who have a greater natural distaste for each other than those who go to have their likenesses raken and those with whom sitters are brought into immediate contact; for the sitter is usually absolutely ignorant of what is required of him in order that a likeness may be produced that shall at once preserve a characteristic resemblance and reflect credit upon the technical workmanship of the establishment. And for the most part the autocraits of the camera, those supreme disposers of costumes and countenances, have not so much fitted as stumbled into it. From the awkward and lugabrious effects of this rule the crayons and photographs of which we have just been speaking are singularly exempt, and we see a happy blending of the leeling of the artist with the accuracy of the technicist in almost all the varieties in which portraits of celebrated characters are made to express themselves. Erudential maxims shrewdy gleam beneath the spectacies of Benjamin Frankin, and E. K. Collins is out-loo

## THE MISSING STEAMSHIP ISMAILIA.

No news was received yesterday at the office of the Anchor Line Steamship Company regarding the Ismailia, due in Glasgow on Monday last. Mr. Henderson still adhered to his opinion that her machinery must have been disabled by some accident. He said the ismailia was built in Glasgow in 1870 by Duncan & Co. Her cargo consisted of grain, provisions, &c. "I have not the slightest apprehension in regard to her saiety." he added. "She is a very slow Mediterranean boat, and was built for the fruit trade between the Mediterranean and New York."

The Ismailia has been out twenty-four dara.